

WEST
L OPENS
DUCTED
AFTERNOON
Announced
Rolls

Y's Daily.)
are gathering of
at the opening ex-
West school,
oon Superintend-
McIntosh were
the school board,
addresses con-
ren and teachers
ork accomplished
closed with the
and holidays.
interesting pro-
by the scholars,
as sung in good
and then a very
entitled "Flow-
ne girls, George
First of July,"
motion song and
sical. Forrester,
ber of boys and
h much applause.
is the nature epi-
es in the train-
es who take part
arden and forest.
boys then gave
item on the pro-
a motion song,
"The songs."
every one tak-
the spirit of the
s, the robins and
dred to wake the
spell had been
it was not till
me that the spell
s awoke from its
took their parts
the audience hear-
tors.

s were read by
the honor roll
McIntosh and
and two special
are given to Eric
Davies by Super-
affair concluded
the National An-
noll.

ncy, Geo. Corlie,
mans; punctual-
lly Wilson, Con-
ncy, Jas. Brown;
Colby; punctual-
nciency, Winnie
Helen McLeod;
McDonald, Geo.

nciency, Delbert
Erin Collins;
Bowers, Aubrey
nciency, Phyllis
Maude McLaren;
raed McDonald.

ncy, Ethel Mc-
Dorothy Key;
McDonald, Ken-

List,
Division I.—Jas.
spence, Edward
Edna McKel,
Tait, Dorothy

to Division II.—
rt Davies, Eric
Sidney Jenkins,
McLaren, Harry
Winnie Sutton,
ohn Gray, Doug-
n, Joe Tobrun-

to Junior Fourth,
Lowry, Suther-
Lee, Hilda Jenk-
Juanita Crow-
Gladys Atkins,
Steele, Lucy
ews, Mable Bow-
ohn Nott, Alice
s, Frank Painter,
a Harper.

to Third Reader,
Aubrey Roberts,
ns, Doris Sutton,
row, Jack Crow-
in Collins, How-
Gardiner, Bella
g, Jennie Savage,
to Second Reader,
age Nott, Cecil
Ella Wilkinson,
Peatt, Margaret
Crowther, Van
roy.

to First Reader,
na Ross, Donald
scho, Georgina
Monteath McLar-
olet Harper.

to Second Prim-
ada Ward, Veda
bert Lee, Leslie
Earl Rutledge,
and Collins, Roddy
Freddy Popham,
y Pelling, Rosy
onnelly.

"to Division Y.—
en Jones, Loma
Jack Michell,
Cains, Milton
James Roe, Dan
Harper, Bessie
Winnie Targett,
Richards, Willie

ARINGS.

28.—Bradstreet's
Montreal, \$30-
cent, Toronto,
10.5 per cent,
increase 18.7 per
cent, \$3,141,000, de-
crease, \$2,714,000,
Halifax, \$1,923,
cent, Hamilton,
5 per cent, St.
ase 32.8 per cent,
increase 72.9 per
cent, \$1,027,000, in-
crease 11.3, \$1,313,000, in-
Edmonton, \$942-
cent.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON BERESFORD'S CHARGES

Finds No Danger of Invasion on Admiralty's Plans
---Arrangements Hampered Through Lack
of Cordial Relations.

The eagerly looked for report of the sub-committee of the committee of Imperial defence appointed to inquire into the question of naval policy raised by Lord Charles Beresford, was issued as a parliamentary paper, says the Morning Daily Chronicle. It is a reassuring statement, and also fore-shadows a better understanding between the admiralty board and flag officers and their staffs.

The inquiry, which was held in camera, was brought about by a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by Lord Charles Beresford on April 2nd last, immediately after he had been relieved of his command of the Channel fleet, and the letter was amplified by the writer in his evidence before the sub-committee.

The general purport of Lord Charles Beresford's statement (says the report) was to the effect that from April 15th, 1907, when he assumed command of the Channel fleet, down to the date of the letter (April 2nd, 1909), the admiralty's arrangements for war were inadequate to ensure the safety of the country.

As the general conclusion, and as the result of the searching investigation, which is described below, the report states: "In the opinion of the committee, the investigation has shown that during the time in question no danger to the country resulted from the admiralty's arrangements for war, whether considered from the standpoint of the organization and distribution of the fleets, the number of ships, or the preparation of war plans.

"They feel bound to add that arrangements were quite defensible in themselves, though not ideally perfect, were in practice seriously hampered

by the lack of cordial relations between the admiralty and flag officers, and they look forward with confidence to the further development of a naval war staff from which the naval members of the board and flag officers and their staffs at sea may be expected to derive common benefit."

Lord Charles Beresford, in his letter, which is of considerable length and is now published in full, refers to the then recent utterances of the Premier, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in which the country was warned of the danger with which its security was menaced by the extraordinary naval preparations of a foreign power. He continues:

"Your statements, however, and those of your colleagues, referred to a period in the future, against which precautions should surely be taken by His Majesty's government. Upon that particular aspect of what you rightly describe as a very grave situation it is not now my intention to comment, further than to record my profound conviction that the general uneasiness and alarm which the facts disclosed by yourself, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by the First Lord of the Admiralty have caused are thoroughly justified."

"But there is another, and a far more serious, aspect of the present situation. That aspect concerns, not the future, but the present. It concerns, not next year, or next week, but to-day. If, at this critical moment in the destinies of the Empire, I remained silent with regard to such an emergency, I consider myself to be wanting in my duty to the navy and to the nation."

"As you are aware, I have recently

SUNLIGHT SOAP

meets you half-way—does all your work in half the time if you follow directions.

Sunlight Soap—absolutely pure—saves clothes from injury—hands from roughness—life from drudgery.



quiry should be held, over which he himself would preside, and, he added, "I shall take steps to secure that those who are associated with me in conducting it are both impartial and competent." The sub-committee consisted of Mr. Asquith, Lord Crews, Lord Morley, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane. In all sixteen meetings were held, upwards of 2,000 questions were put to Lord C. Beresford, the admiralty, and other witnesses, and forty-eight papers were presented.

As the result the sub-committee now go into the complaints in detail, but in submitting their report, state:

"The investigation necessarily extended to matters of a highly secret nature, which could not be handled otherwise than with great reserve in a document intended for publication, without injury to the national interests. Although a general outline of the questions examined is contained in this report, it has consequently been found expedient to omit any reference to many important details bearing on the issues involved. But, in the opinion of the committee, these reservations and omissions do not affect the validity of the conclusions which are hereinafter set forth."

The question of organization and distribution is dealt with at considerable length. The report states that immediately prior to Lord Charles Beresford's assuming command of the Channel fleet the forces for the defence of home waters consisted of the Channel fleet (sixteen battleships and six armored cruisers), the Atlantic fleet (eight battleships and six armored cruisers), and the three nucleus-crew divisions (sixteen battleships and five armored cruisers). On Lord Charles Beresford's appointment the admiralty effected the following changes: The Channel fleet was reduced from sixteen battleships and six armored cruisers to fourteen battleships and four armored cruisers (since increased to six). The Atlantic fleet was reduced from eight battleships and six armored cruisers to six battleships and four armored cruisers. A new fleet, designated the home fleet, was established under a separate command-in-chief in home waters. The two features in these changes, which Lord Charles Beresford principally objected were: firstly, that the fleets for the defence of home waters were dispersed under separate commands, an arrangement which he regarded as a danger; and, secondly, that the Channel fleet was rarely maintained at its numerical establishment, and was therefore, in his opinion, not equal for a day, equal to the force which it might have to encounter.

In reply, the admiralty stated that the dispersion was not a characteristic peculiar to the British quadruple home waters, and that in contrasting the relative strength of British and foreign fleets it was necessary to compare, like with like. They claimed that even when the extreme possibilities of a sudden attack were considered the safety of the country was secured by the distribution and organization which existed during Lord C. Beresford's two years of command, producing figures to support their argument.

On this point, while the committee are of opinion that the admiralty would have been better advised in adhering throughout to the principle of placing the chief command in home waters in the hands of a single officer, they think that the exceptional difficulties which confronted the board during this transitional stage in the evolution of the home fleet justified the dispositions made. They are furthermore of opinion that no danger to the country in fact resulted from those dispositions.

Upon the second point raised by Lord C. Beresford, the committee are of opinion that the admiralty made good their contention as to the efficiency in which the fleet was always maintained to cope with the largest fleet kept in full commission by any neighboring nation.

Dealing with other points the report states that the evidence before the committee showed, in their opinion, that the nucleus-crew ships were capable of very rapid mobilization, and had attained a satisfactory standard of efficiency.

In concluding this department of the inquiry the report states that there is in the opinion of the committee no difference in principle between the suggestions as to a homogeneous fleet in home waters made to them by Lord Charles Beresford and the plan recently adopted by the admiralty, towards which the board claimed that their previous dispositions had been directed.

"In the opinion of the committee the above organization of fleets in home waters satisfies in substance all Lord Charles Beresford's requirements, the only important difference being that the Atlantic fleet is retained for strategic reasons as an independent command, instead of becoming one of three fully-manned divisions of the home fleet. They concur with Sir Arthur Wilson in regarding the present organization as free from the objections which might, in their opinion, have been fairly urged against the arrangements which preceded it, upon any other view than that those arrange-

ments were of a transitory and provisional character.

With regard to Lord Charles' allegations of deficiency in small craft and destroyers and the unsuitability of the types of British torpedo craft, the report says: "The evidence laid before the committee showed that these criticisms were based upon considerations affecting naval construction and naval strategy of a controversial character, on which expert opinion was sharply divided. Upon the technical issues raised the committee do not feel compelled or bound to express any opinion. They are satisfied, however, that as regards vessels of these classes there is no such deficiency as to constitute a risk to the safety of the country."

"One of the consequences of the alleged dangerous shortage of cruisers was that in Lord Charles Beresford's opinion the admiralty were not in a position to make adequate provisions for the protection of trade. The evidence laid before the committee on this point was of a secret nature, but its general tenor leads them to the opinion that there is no sufficient foundation for Lord Charles Beresford's apprehensions."

On the subject of war plans, the report states: "Lord Charles Beresford's original statement in his letter to the Prime Minister that 'upon assuming command of the Channel fleet I was unable to obtain any strategic scheme or plan for the disposal in war of the forces under my command,' was modified under cross-examination, and the committee are satisfied that he had no substantial grounds for complaint in this matter."

"In connection with the question of war plans it should be mentioned that Lord Charles Beresford attributed much of the admiralty's shortcomings to the absence of a proper strategic department. The First Lord of the Admiralty furnished the committee with a resume of the steps which have recently been taken to develop a war staff at the admiralty, said indicated further advances in this direction which are in contemplation."

INDIANS FLOCKING TO THE HOP FIELDS

Fishing on Fraser River is Over and Aborigines are Departing.

New Westminster, Aug. 28.—Fishing and hop picking are the two great events of the season for the Indians, and each summer they migrate in large bodies from their winter homes to the centres of these industries, making enough money during the period of harvest to give them a precarious living through the dull, wet months when work is scarce.

Now that the fishing season is over they are pouring back to their homes, or to the hop fields; the hundreds, picturesque groups of the aborigines bedecked with blanket and scarf of many and often conflicting colors, growing the wharves each day with the arrivals of the Transfer from the fishing banks at the river mouth. The women are loaded down with baskets made around Stevenson where rushes grow in profusion.

The Indians engaged in the fishing were divided into two main sections, those who live on the coast and earn their livelihood there, and those who live inland except during the fishing season. The former return to their home, the latter take to the hop fields. Yesterday some hundreds of these, belonging to the tribes living in the Lillooet district, took the train for Agassiz, where the hops are now ready for the harvest, the Chilliwack Indians returning up the river on the steamer Beaver.

The season has not been a particularly good one for the red men, for although it is the year of the big run, the comparatively small number of fish caught, the larger number of men fishing, and the small price paid, made their long journey unprofitable; in fact, the majority only made sufficient money to carry them to the hop fields, where they look forward to better luck.

CHANGE MADE IN GAME REGULATIONS

New Rules as to Shooting Grouse and Cock Pheasants on Mainland.

A modification in the game regulations has been made by the government. These relate to the lower mainland altogether and vary the general order with respect to grouse and cock pheasants in the lower mainland.

The new order is as follows: "That that portion of order in council, dated the 3rd day of August, 1909, which provides for removing the disabilities as to the shooting of grouse and the Chilliwack electoral district between the 15th day of October and the 31st day of December, 1909, inclusive, be, and is hereby rescinded; and

"It is further ordered that the disabilities as to the shooting of cock pheasants shall be, and are hereby, removed with respect to Kent municipality from the 15th day of October, 1909, to the 15th day of November, 1909, both days inclusive."

RECEIVES ELECTRIC SHOCK.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 28.—As the result of an electric shock received through a telephone receiver, Miss Maude E. Stearns, 20 years old, is suffering from paralysis of the left side.

Charles Beresford's unconsciousness by the shock, which was in some explained manner communicated to her while she was telephoning on Wednesday evening, and lay prostrate on the floor for nearly an hour, she was discovered by her parents. When she recovered consciousness her left side was paralyzed and her left arm and leg were rigid. The physician who is attending her states that he believes his patient will recover within a few days.

METHODISTS PURCHASE NEW MISSION BOAT

"Home Spun" Will Take Place of "Udal" in Work.

The splendidly fitted gasoline launch Home-Spun, belonging to Frank De-Gray, of New Westminster, was purchased last week by the Methodist church to take the place of the Udal, which was lost in northern waters. A committee of ministers and laymen, headed by the president of the conference, Rev. Jas. Calvert, spent many days visiting different vessels offered for sale, but found none quite so suitable as the Home-Spun. She is 45 feet long with an 11-foot beam, and is very

At a meeting of the W. C. T. U. held in the Mission Hall, Yates street Thursday afternoon, the committee which had been appointed to look into the matter reported in detail on several places which were available, and the different rents which the society would have to pay for each.

The matter will be definitely decided to-morrow evening at the public meeting to be held in the city hall, at which Rev. C. Burnett, A. J. Brace, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and others will briefly lay the work of the mission before the meeting, after which the time will be taken up in a discussion of ways and means.

The choice of a new site for the W. C. T. U. mission cannot be too carefully considered. That it has made good, and done not only a noble but an all important work in its present quarters, as it is absolutely necessary to secure a building in the centre of the city.

There were present at the meeting yesterday: Mrs. Gleason, vice president; Mrs. Field, matron of W. C. T. U. mission; Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. (Rev.) T. E. Holling, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Teague, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Pickard, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. J. W. Williams, Mrs. Burkholder and others.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON CHILLIWACK LINE

Steel Will Probably Be Laid to Cloverdale Within a Week.

Little Steamer "HOME SPUN." Purchased by Methodist Church for Mission Work.

strongly built. The engine is an eastern Standard 20-horse-power, and the boat is fitted with an electric motor and storage battery, having search light, fog horn and siren.

The interior is most comfortably arranged with cabin, kitchen and bunk rooms, giving ample accommodation for four persons. Captain Oliver and the missionary, Rev. C. W. Webber, expect to sail for the north next week and will take up their work among the canneries and logging camps of the northern waters at once.

THE SUTTON CASE.

U. S. War Department Cancels Permit for Exhuming of Body of Officer.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—Mrs. Sutton is trying to learn why the war department suddenly revoked the permit granted her Wednesday to exhume the body of Lieut. Jas. N. Sutton; her son, whose name she has been trying to clear of the blot of suicide. The department called her on the telephone a short while before she was ready to leave for the cemetery where the body is buried, and she was notified that the exhuming of the corpse would have to be postponed.

The only reason for the order, according to Mrs. Sutton, is because the officials stated that there had been too much publicity regarding the case, and the matter would have to be postponed, therefore, until the matter had been blown over to a degree.

Steamer Salvor has gone to the scene of the Ohio wreck to report on the prospects for raising the vessel. She left on Saturday.

W. C. T. U. MISSION RECEIVES ATTENTION

Question of New Headquarters is Being Looked Into.

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GUARDING ORCHARDS OF THE BOUNDARY

Vigorous Steps Taken by Authorities to Keep Out Pests.

Nelson, Aug. 28.—Thomas Cunningham of Vancouver, provincial inspector of fruit pests, has returned from an official tour of the Crow's Nest country. He stated that his trip had been in every way satisfactory, especially in the matter of placing the fruit inspection at all points tributary to the Crow's Nest line on a safe basis. An inspector had been appointed at Cranbrook who will examine all imported fruits coming in on the Spokane International intended for Cranbrook, which is now an important market, requiring large supplies of fruit. Another officer has been appointed at Kingsgate who will inspect all fruit coming to Moyie and points tributary thereto. Four inspectors are now at work in that section of Kootenay. In the exact words of Mr. Cunningham: "The lid is now on, closed down tight against the importation of diseased and infected fruit."

"The outlook for profitable fruit growing at Creston and other points along the Crow line," said Mr. Cunningham, "was never better. Creston has a great future. The land is good, especially for pears, winter apples and plums. Although this is perhaps the worst year in the history of the fruit growing industry throughout British Columbia, some varieties of trees are well loaded, notably the Ontario apple, which appears to be well adapted to conditions prevailing in Kootenay this year. The pear crop is fairly satisfactory."

Some four men will be appointed at points along the boundary. "The safety of the fruit industry," continued Mr. Cunningham, "depends upon the keeping out of infected fruit and this will be done regardless of cost. I am delighted to report that the Creston orchards are free from pests and diseases other than the green aphids. These are easily dealt with, and by using black leaf, which is simply a concentrated form of nicotine and is very effective. If this is not available quassia and white oil soap can be substituted, but the black leaf is a surer remedy for the cherry black aphid, which are rather more difficult to destroy."

JOE GRIM HAS BEEN DECLARED INSANE

"Iron Man" Will Be Placed in an Asylum in Australia.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 27.—Joe Grim, the "Iron man," whose steel jaws for six rounds have withstood the punches of some of the best and biggest heavyweights the world has ever produced, has been declared insane, and is about to be placed in an asylum in Australia, according to advices received here.

The numerous beatings that the plucky Italian took undoubtedly are responsible for his mental downfall. Grim's last battle in America was at Oakland where Big Al Kaufmann assayed, but failed to put him away in six rounds. After that Grim sailed for Australia. After a number of unimportant battles, Grim challenged any fighter in the world to put him away in six rounds. Such fighters as Bob Fitzsimmons, Jack Johnson, Joe Thomas, Jack O'Brien, Tommy Burns, Joe Gans, Jim Barry, Jack Blackburn, Hugo Kelly and many others attempted to knock him out, but fell down. The only man who ever turned the trick in six rounds was Sailor Burke, the New York heavyweight.



ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD
Who is now paying a visit to Canada.

through the absence of cordial relations between the board of admiralty and the commander-in-chief of the Channel fleet. The board of admiralty do not appear to have taken Lord Charles Beresford sufficiently into their confidence as to the reasons for dispositions to which he took exception; and Lord Charles Beresford, on the other hand, appears to have failed to appreciate and carry out the spirit of the instructions of the board, and to recognize their paramount authority.

"The committee have been impressed with the difference of opinion amongst officers of high rank and professional attainments regarding important prin-

been relieved of my command of the Channel fleet. That command carried with it the grave responsibility of assuming the command of the whole of the vessels in home waters (other than those appropriated to local defence) in case of war.

"During the whole of my tenure of the command of the Channel fleet proper, that force, owing to the number of vessels constantly withdrawn from it for purposes of refit, has never, even for a day, been equal to the force which it might have to encounter in home waters. During that period the fleet in home waters have not been organized in readiness for war, and they are not organized in readiness for war now, to-day."

Lord Charles then proceeds to criticize the principal defects alleged, being summarised in the report as follows:

The organization and distribution of the fleet in home waters.

Small craft and destroyers.

War plans.

He further complains that on assuming command of the Channel fleet he was unable to obtain any strategic scheme or plan, and subsequently received orders, which were impracticable. The correspondence was carried on to December, 1908, when he received an intimation that the term of his command would be reduced from three years to two.

In reply to this letter the Prime Minister wrote to the effect that an in-



WILSON'S FLY PADS
Will kill many times more flies than any other known article
REFUSE UNSATISFACTORY IMITATIONS